

Democratic Meetings.
There will be Democratic speaking
in Iron county at the times and places
named below:
Tuesday, October 24th, at 7:30 P. M.,
Imboden Schoolhouse.
Wednesday, October 25th, 7:30 P. M.,
Redmondville.
Thursday, October 26th, 7:30 P. M.,
Hawk Schoolhouse.
Friday noon, October 27th, East
End.
Friday, October 27th, 7:30 P. M.,
Goodwater.
Saturday, October 28th, 1:30 P. M.,
Cedar Grove Schoolhouse.
Saturday, October 28th, 7:30 P. M.,
Bellevue.
All the county candidates will be
present. Everybody invited.

Ironton News.

This Case Has a Hint for Many Register
Readers.

An Ironton woman has used Doan's
Kidney Pills.
She has found them as represented.
She wishes her neighbors to know.
She publicly recommends them.
No need to look further for a test-
ed kidney remedy.

The proof of merit is here and can
be investigated.
Profit by Mrs. Rust's statement.
Mrs. Anderson Rust, Ironton, says:
"I had weak kidneys and my back
ached and pained. I felt tired and
run down and often had headaches
and dizzy spells. My kidneys acted
irregularly too. Finally I used Doan's
Kidney Pills. I got from the Ar-
cadia Valley Drug Co. They rid me of
the backache and put my kidneys in
good, working order."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mrs. Rust, Buffalo, N.Y.,—Adv.

Protect Corners of Books.
Having discovered what will keep
the corners of books from getting
torn when being packed away, I pass
it on to others. Cut up one side of
an envelope and slip it over the cover
of the books. I have used this method
for packing away valuable books.—
Exchange.

Cheerfulness Above Levity.
Between levity and cheerfulness
there is a wide distinction; the mind
that is most open to the former is fre-
quently a stranger to the latter. Levity
may be the offspring of folly or vice;
cheerfulness is the natural offspring of
wisdom and virtue.—Blair.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars
Reward for any case of Catarrh
that cannot be cured by Hall's
Catarrh Cure.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known J. J.
Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe
him perfectly honorable in all business
transactions and financially able to carry
out any obligations made by him.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood and mu-
cous surfaces of the system. Testimonials
sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold
by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.
—Advertisement.

September and October are Ideal Months
in the White River Country.

Don't abandon your vacation be-
cause Fall is here. Autumn is the
ideal vacation time. Nothing like
the cool, crisp days of Autumn to im-
part zest to outdoor activity and re-
creation.

The coming of Autumn only en-
hances the beauty and interest of the
White River Country. September
and October are ideal months there.
The sports of fishing and hunting are
at their best.

Probably the most interesting fea-
ture of this playground is the James-
White River Float Trip, beginning at
Galena, Mo., on the James River and
ending at Branson or Hollister on the
the White. A 125-mile trip that can
be made in from four to six days. A
still longer float is available from
Branson or Hollister to Colter, Ark.,
on the White River; distance about
200 miles, time consumed ten to twelve
days. Complete arrangement can be
made in advance. The cost is as-
tonishingly low.

Get a copy of the James-White
River Float Map Folder and the
White River Country Folder issued
by Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain.
Apply to local agent or write C. L.
Stone, Passenger Traffic Manager, St.
Louis.—Adv.

Catholic Church Services.

ARCADIA.
First Mass, Holyday, 6:30 o'clock
High Mass and Sermon, 9 o'clock;
Benediction, 7:30 P. M.

PILOT KNOB.
First Sunday of the month, 10:30
o'clock; Second and Fourth Sundays,
8:30 o'clock.

GRANITEVILLE.
First Sunday of the month, 8:30
o'clock; second and fourth Sundays,
10:30 o'clock.
No mass at Pilot Knob or Granite-
ville on the third or fifth Sundays of
the month.

BISMARCK.
Third and fifth Sundays of the month
at 8:30 and 9 o'clock.
REV. L. O. WERNERT, Pastor.
REV. E. J. BLANKENBERGER, Ass't.

DR. J. L. HICKMAN

State Deputy Veterinarian

Calls Attended All Hours.

Interstate Inspections Made.

BRUNOT, MO.

STAVED OFF RUIN

WHAT FARMERS OWE TO PRESI-
DENT WILSON FOR AVERTING
RAILROAD STRIKE.

HIS COURAGE SAVED DAY

Loss of \$100,000,000 to Apple Crop,
\$55,000,000 to Peach Crop, and \$50-
\$60,000,000 to Potato Crop, Only a Drop
in the Bucket.

By FRANK G. ODELL

Editor of the Nebraska Farm Magazine

The farmers of America recently
faced a crisis, from which they were
delivered by prompt action by the
President of the United States—the
threat of the nation-wide railway
strike. The railway managers and
the representatives of the 400,000 men
employed in train service, were dead-
locked over hours of labor and wage
schedules. President Wilson volun-
teered to act as mediator, but had
no power to force arbitration. An
impasse was reached.

The Brotherhood issued a strike
order effective on Labor Day, Septem-
ber 4. The railroad managements
showed that they recognized the im-
minence of the strike. Embargo or-
ders were issued on freight shipments.
Supplies and strike breakers were mo-
bilized. The country waited, breath-
lessly, for the storm to break. It was
apparent that neither side was bluff-
ing.

The President saw a national calamity
impending. He called leaders of
his party into conference with him
and with them wrote the bill present-
ed to Congress with the special mes-
sage of the President next day. Nei-
ther the railroads nor the railway
brotherhoods were consulted. Neither
side knew what the bill contained;
neither made any demand, or had the
slightest influence in the framing of
the bill.

That portion of the bill providing an
eight-hour day for employees engaged
in the operation of trains became a
law. It was accepted by the Brother-
hoods, the strike order was cancelled,
the calamity was averted.

No class stood to lose so much from
this strike as the farmer. A single
week of inactivity in freight and ex-
press service would have paralyzed his
market for a month or more. Coming
at the time of marketing of perish-
able products, his loss from this
course alone would have run into mil-
lions.

Staggering Losses Averted.

It is estimated by the railroad man-
agements that the increase in wages
because of the eight-hour day will
amount to from \$50,000,000 to \$100-
\$100,000,000 a year. Allowing their high-
est figure, \$100,000,000, the farmers
of the United States would have lost
more than this in thirty days had
there not been a man in the White
House big enough to protect the in-
terest of the whole people.

Five cents a bushel on wheat is
easy picking for the pit gamblers

when they can play the market at
their own sweet will. It would have
amounted \$50,000,000 dollars' loss to the
farmers on the billion bushel crop.
James K. Arnshy, one of the largest
shippers of fruit in California, a
Republican, recently said that if the
strike had taken place it would have
bankrupted many of the fruit growers
of that State. He said it would have
caused a loss of not less than \$20,000-
\$30,000 to the fruit industry of California
alone. This amount is probably much
too low.

The peach crop now going to mar-
ket, with a value of about \$55,000,000,
would have been practically a total
loss. The \$250,000,000 apple crop
would have shrunk by half in value.
The potato crop, of a value of about
\$250,000,000 would have involved a
further loss of at least \$50,000,000. The
cabbage farmer of Northern Ohio, the
grower of tomatoes for the canner, and
the celery grower of Michigan and
Florida would have kept mournful
company. Melons from Colorado, Cal-
ifornia, Arizona and Delaware, grapes
from western New York, and from
Yakima and Wenatchee, prunes, pick-
les, poultry, butter and eggs would
have gone down in the common catas-
trophe.

What would a strike have meant to
the live stock market of the farmer?
And what would it have meant to the
consumer, with the cold storage facili-
ties in control of the packers' com-
bine?

Would Have Paralyzed Industry.
The direct and immediate loss which
the farmer would have sustained in
case of a strike is but one phase of
the danger which threatened his inter-
ests. The depressing influence upon
market prices, resulting from the in-
ability of consumers to buy because of
lack of employment, would have been
felt in every item of this year's farm
products. Take this single instance:
This telegram, sent to President Wil-
son on September 24 by Henry Ford,
the world's greatest automobile manu-
facturer:

The President: The moment it
is positively known that a strike
will become effective on the rail-
roads, the Ford Motor Company
will of absolute necessity shut
down its factory and all of its as-
sembly plants throughout the
country, and every man of its more
than 40,000 workers will have to
go off the pay roll.

Our business is so organized that
the supplies and products must
be kept moving constantly. We
cannot move a day without
railroad service. We are making
2,500 cars every day. The materi-
als must be moved in and cars
out. I sincerely hope something
can be done to avert the strike.
Your efforts are appreciated and
should be commended by every
citizen in the country.

HENRY FORD.

This telegram is typical of what
would have happened to practically
every American industry had a strike
ensued. Millions of laborers would
have faced enforced idleness, poverty
and destitution. The strike would
have paralyzed every American industry
and precipitated a panic, such as
has never been witnessed.

Has not the farmer good reason to
thank God that Woodrow Wilson was
in the White House, with nerve and
sanity enough to stop such a national
calamity?

Crisis for Nation's Toilers.

What the laborer didn't see under
the Republican regime was that High
Tariff does not regulate wages, but
makes it possible for the manufactur-
er to so regulate prices that he can
control labor. The farmer, with his
characteristic self-reliance and natu-
rally independent spirit, asked no fa-
vors. All he wanted was an equal
chance with other business men. Wil-
son saw the farmers' interests in a
big way.

The Rural Credits Act alone, of
more than a dozen big things this
Democratic Congress did for agricul-
ture, gave greater direct benefits to
the farmers than any legislation en-
acted since the creation of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture a generation ago.

There came a time when the laborer
saw that his labor was a commodity,
a thing to be bought and sold, or re-
strained or enjoined by the unwar-
ranted issuance of injunction writs in
Federal courts; he saw that he did
not have the right—guaranteed him
by our constitution—of voluntary as-
sociation for his own protection and
welfare; in short, he saw that he was
a wage slave! He saw that he was
up against Capital—organized and en-
trenched behind the Powerful Pull of
the Political Bosses of the Republican
High Finance Gang, and Organized
Capital fought to prevent the organiza-
tion of Labor!

What did Labor demand? Merely
this: That Labor be made part of the
national councils; that its patriotism
be conceded; and that its knowledge
of its own needs give it paramount
voice in legislation directly and pecu-
liarly affecting its own rights.

And what has been the spirit of this
Democratic Administration? Let Sam-
uel Gompers, President of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor tell:

"In my experience with United
States Congresses during two score
years I have not seen anything like
the fine spirit toward labor, toward
the rights and welfare of all the
people, pervading all the branches of
the Wilson Administration. This fun-
damental right spirit has guided the
Wilson Administration to wise and
righteous labor legislation."

In the age long struggle between
Capital, which has always had per-
mission to combine, and Labor, which
was denied the right to combine, the
greatest step toward the full enfran-
chisement of labor was recommended
by a Democratic President and put
into law by a Democratic Congress—the
anti-injunction Amendment to the
Clayton Law.

Farmers and Laborers of America—
biggest of all Big Interests—the crest
of the crisis has come. You—the big
element in our national life and the
real makers of our prosperity—you
are to decide: Are we to continue a
democracy or are we to go back to the
Good Old Pledge of a specious adminis-
tration which would buy your vote by
dangling the man who has given you
what you asked for—and gave it to
you because it was right and proper
and just!

Make no mistake. The issue of this
campaign is as plain as the nose on
your face. It is:

Big Interests vs. the biggest Inter-
ests.

Invisible Government vs. True Dem-
ocracy.

Big Words vs. Deeds.

Promises vs. Accomplishments.

?? Hughes vs. !!! Wilson !!!

State-Wide Prohibition in Missouri.

By a petition of less than thirty
thousand voters of a voting popu-
lation of nearly eight hundred
thousand, state-wide prohibition is
again before the people of Missouri.
Although the petitions were in gener-
al circulation for many months, only
the small number of signatures men-
tioned was secured. This may have
been due to the fact that the tem-
perance organizations were divided
on the subject, the older organization
failing to approve the raising of the
question at this time. The proposed
amendment is in more drastic form
this year than it was six years ago,
when the proposition was defeated
by a majority of 218,000. Although
there was no wide-spread demand
for a reconsideration of the question
of state-wide prohibition, the state is
again put to the expense of an elec-
tion on the subject, and the people
will have to vote on it.

THE SQUARE DEAL.

The fair man stands for the square
deal—doing unto others as he would
be done by. He believes it is a poor
rule that won't work both ways.

If you are that kind of a man, we
want a word with you on the matter
of state-wide prohibition.

You have prohibition now in your
county through local option—IF A
MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE FAVOR
OR IT. The large cities regulate the
liquor traffic via the High License
System—a majority of the people favor
it.

Would you think it fair to give the
large cities in Missouri the power to
sell saloons upon your COUNTY re-
gardless of your protest in the matter?
Of course, you would not, and the
cities have no power nor disposition
to do such an unjust thing. That's
one way the prohibition rule works.

On the other hand, do you think it
fair for YOUR COUNTY to vote the
saloon out of the LARGE CITIES re-
gardless of their protest in the mat-
ter? You have the power, and you
may do that very unjust thing. That's
the OTHER way the prohibition rule
DOESN'T work.

If the large cities have no power to
make the county "wet," why should the
county want to exercise its arbitrary
power to make cities dry? Should not
the county DO AS IT WOULD BE
DONE BY? A square deal for the "dry"
COUNTIES, yes; but why should
there not also be a square deal for
the CITIES? Should not the prohibi-
tion rule be made to work BOTH
WAYS?

Ripley's Railroad.

E. P. Ripley, one of the bitterest
of the plutocratic leaders against the
Brotherhoods' fight for the eight-hour
law, who announced that his railroad
would not obey the law, is president
of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Despite the fact that \$2,500,000 is
charged to loss due to storms, fires
and floods in its territory, the Santa
Fe Railroad, in its official statement
of expense for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1916, announces that the net
earnings of the road show an increase
of \$8,457,368 over the preceding year.
Mr. Ripley signs the statement.
Enough said.

Iron County Taxpayers Aroused.

The taxpaying voters of Iron Coun-
ty are becoming considerably aroused
over Judge Lamm's threats to change
the fiscal policy of the state. In or-
der to understand what that policy
means to this county, let us consider
the record of 1915. Last year Iron
County paid into the state treasury

You believe in the majority rule—
that's why your county is "wet" or
"dry"—A MAJORITY OF THE PEOP-
LE ARE RULING. When Missouri
votes on the "wet" and "dry" proposi-
tion November 7th, should not the
majority rule? Of course, it
should, say you, and so say we all,
but it may not. If the state gives a
"dry" majority, all the state will be
"dry," a majority ruling—that's ONE
way the prohibition rule works. But
if the state votes "wet," all the state
will not be "wet," a majority not rul-
ing—that's the OTHER way the pro-
hibition rule DOESN'T work.

A "wet" majority of 100,000 will not
make one additional foot of "wet"
territory in Missouri, while a "dry"
majority of one vote will make ALL
of the "wet" territory "dry." In
other words, the prohibition majority
rule does not work both ways. Is this
A SQUARE DEAL? Is it FAIR and
RIGHT? If a majority can make ALL
the state "dry," why should not a
majority make ALL the state "wet"?
WHO WILL ANSWER?

HOME RULE IN MISSOURI.

Twenty-seven years ago a local op-
tion law was passed by the Missouri
General Assembly, which permits
each county in the state and cities of
over 2,500 inhabitants, to withhold
from or issue licenses to dramshops,
as the people of the respective cities
or counties may determine by their
votes.

This is true HOME RULE. It em-
bodies the American principle of lo-
cal government. Your COUNTY has
HOME RULE—you have dealt with
the liquor traffic without OUTSIDE in-
terference—that is American and
Democratic. But why should not the
LARGE CITIES have HOME RULE,
too, and be permitted to deal with the
liquor question as seems best to them,
without OUTSIDE interference? You
don't want the CITIES to govern
YOU in this matter; why should YOU
want to govern the CITIES?

Don't you think that if your county
is permitted to be "wet" or "dry,"
as it may elect, that the CITIES
SHOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHT?
Isn't that fair? ISN'T THE HOME
RULE A SQUARE DEAL FOR
CITIES AND COUNTRY ALIKE?

If you think the prohibition rule
should be made to work BOTH ways,
vote against the prohibition amend-
ment.

If you think the MAJORITY
SHOULD RULE, vote against the pro-
hibition amendment.

the sum of \$6,775.99, and in the
same year the state of Missouri paid
over to Iron County the sum of \$10-
668.99. This shows that the taxpayers
of Iron County not only enjoyed the
protection of the state government
free of charge, but that they received
an actual bonus of \$3,889.00 in cold
cash.

It is believed that the taxpayers of
this county will have sufficient regard
for their own interests to cast their
votes unanimously against Lamm on
November 7.

They Are For Hughes.

St. Louis Republic: Where in the
length and breadth of the land is
there a beneficiary of special privilege
who is not against Wilson and for
Hughes? Where is there an enemy of
the income tax who is not against
Wilson and for Hughes? Where is
there a man who has profited by the
"iniquities" of Schedule K, who is
not against Wilson and for Hughes?
Where is there a believer in the
divine right of Wall street to rule the

If you believe in HOME RULE,
vote against the prohibition amend-
ment.

A "wet" vote is a vote to leave
the COUNTRY "DRY" as it NOW is,
and to leave the cities "WET" as they
NOW ARE. Isn't that the FAIR
WAY to settle the matter—doing un-
to the cities as you would have the
cities do unto the country, making
the Home Rule work both ways?

Constitutional prohibition would at
a single stroke decapitate this prin-
ciple of Home Rule and destroy at a
blow the inalienable right of self-
government.

CONSIDER THE COST.

A total of \$7,121,327.61 was paid by
the liquor industry to the govern-
ment of this state and the local sub-
divisions thereof during the last two
year period, in LICENSE AND IN-
SPECTION FEES ALONE. The
regular taxes paid by the distillers,
wholesalers, retailers and various
other industries allied with the so-
called liquor industry, do not enter
into this total. If this source of in-
come is wiped out, this seven millions
of dollars will have to be made up.
THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE IT UP
IS TO INCREASE THE STATE,
CITY AND COUNTY TAXES. The
taxpayers will have to pay seven mil-
lion of dollars additional taxes. Why
should Missouri consider imposing
seven million of dollars additional
taxes on the people of the state at
this time? Can Missouri and the
counties and cities thereof afford to
wipe out this income of seven million
of dollars?

The taxpayers of Missouri are asked
to wipe out over half the income of
the state during the next biennial
period without putting anything in
the place of it, and the farmer and
merchant and mechanic and banker
and professional man in Chariton
County, or any other county in Mis-
souri, in which the saloons have been
voted out by the people under our
existing local option law, is asked to
increase his taxes about fifty per cent,
in order to deprive St. Louis, Kansas
City and other large cities of the
privilege of a regulated liquor traffic,
which the people of the cities desire.
Taxpayers will no doubt carefully con-
sider this proposition before voting
for state-wide prohibition. Other
people may try governmental experi-
ments of all kinds without any feel-
ing of responsibility, but the taxpay-
er foots the bills, and he has to count
the cost.—Adv.

Farm for Sale.

160 acres—50 acres in cultivation, the
balance tillable land and some timber.
Young orchard, four years old, hewed
log house, four rooms, log barn and
other buildings, all in good condition.
Fine spring water, good stock range.
Land has been discovered on this land.
Situated 4 1/2 miles west of Shirley, in
Washington county. The above de-
scribed property can be bought for
eleven hundred dollars, (\$1100.00), and
on reasonable terms. Address John
Cain, Shepard, Mo.

CAUGHT IN THE WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS

AS THE SUPREME COURT
CANDIDATE CANNOT SAY WHAT
HE WOULD HAVE DONE IF IN
PRESIDENT WILSON'S PLACE,
OR WHAT HE WILL DO IF HE
SUCCEEDS HIM—AS HE IS
CERTAIN ONLY OF THE WRONG-
FULNESS OF EVERYTHING THE
ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE—
HIS INDUCEMENT TO CHANGE
OUR FOREIGN POLICIES WILL
BE GREAT. WILL IT BE A
CHANGE TO SUIT GERMANY,
OR HAVE THE COUNTRY GET
INTO SOME SORT OF FIGHT?
From an article by Rich-
ard Olney in The New York
World.



Maxwell Service

Don't buy any car before finding out what
service you can get when you need it.

When you do need a replacement part,
you need it immediately—not tomorrow
or in a few days, but at once.

Remember this—all Maxwell dealers and
branches carry in stock a full supply of
Maxwell parts. If you have a minor mishap
and require a new part, the Maxwell dealer
can fix you up without delay.

This is important. Ask any experienced
motorist. Maxwell Service is a vital part
of the Maxwell Organization.

Roadster \$580; Touring Car \$595; Cabriolet \$665; Town
Car \$915; Sedan \$985. Fully equipped, including
electric starter and lights. All prices f.o.b. Detroit.

FORSHEE & BALDWIN

LOCAL AGENTS

Phone 95 IRONTON, MO.

Deferred Payments
If Desired